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NEGOCIATION AT LISLE.

Official Documents laid before the Britiſh Parliament.

CONCLUDED FROM OUR LAST.

No. 50. Diſpatch from lord Grenville to lord Malmeſbury, dated Downing-ſtreet Sept. 22 1797.

My Lord,

I have had the honour of laying before his majeſty your lordſhips d ſpatches, in which you have given an account of the extraordinary conduct of the new plenipotenti ries of the French republic, of the anſwers given by your lordſhip to their unjuſtifiable de and of your ſubſequent departure from Liſle.

I have the ſatisfaction to be able to aſſure your lordſhip, that his majeſty has been to expreſs his entire approbati n of your lordſhip's judicious and temp rate conduct in the unprecedent ſituation in which you were placed, and of the manner in which you expreſſed yourſelf, both in your official notes, and in your converſations with the French plenipotentiaries, as well as of that in which you have conducted yourſelf during the whole courſe of the negociation, which ſeems too likely to be now brought to its cloſe.

As it appears, however, that ſome further anſwer will probably be expected by the French government to their late extraordinary demand, notwithſtanding the full and concluſive reply given in your lordſhip's notes, I have received the king's command to tranſmit to you the incloſed draft of a note, which it is his majeſty's pleaſure that your lordſhip ſhould tranſmit to the plenipotentiaries at Liſle, by a meſſenger whom I ſhall direct to be in readineſs, for that purpoſe.

(Signed) GRENVILLE

Right hon. lord Malmeſbury.

No. 51. The underſigned miniſter plenipotentiary of his Britannic majeſty has rendered to his court a faithful account of the circumſtances that interrupted the exerciſe of thoſe important functions which his majeſty has pleaſed to entruſt to him. His majeſty has deigned to honnur with his entire approbation the anſwers which the underſigned has already made to the extraordinary and unexpected demand which the new plenipotentiaries of the French republic addreſſed to him immediately upon their arrival at Liſle.

But in order to leave no doubt reſpecting the nature and obj ct of this demand, the underſigned has been expreſſly ordered to declare in the name of this cou t.

1. That the full powers with which his majeſty had thought proper to furniſh him for negociating and concluding a treaty of peace, are conceived and expreſſed in the moſt ample form, authoriſing the underſigned fully and without reſerve, to ſign any treaty upon which he might agree with the French plenipotentiaries, whatever its nature or conditions might be; conforming himſelf in all caſes to the inſtructions which he might receive from his court.

2. That theſe full powers have been received and recognized as ſufficient, as well by the plenipotentiaries with whom he has hitherto treated, as by the directory themſelves, and that there is conſequently no room for any new diſcuſſion upon a ſubject which has already been cloſed by common agreement, and which moreover is not liable to any doubt or difficulty whatever, every thing which has been done hitherto upon this ſubject, being entirely conformable to cuſtoms long eſtabliſhed and recognized by all the nations of Europe.

3. That the demand of the directory therefore in reality, refers not to the full powers of the underſigned, put to the extent of his inſtructions, of which the Directory could not, under any circumſtances, require any communication, further than as the underſigned himſelf might judge ſuch a communication conducive to the ſucceſs of the negociation and that very far from being in a ſituation to be called upon for any new explanations whatever, the underſigned had every reaſon to expect, from the repeated communications which had been made to him by the French plenipotentiaries, that he ſhould immediately receive a contre-projet, of a nature to facilitate the further progreſs of the negociation which had been ſuſpended for more than two months.

4. That the court of London had good reaſon to be ſtill more aſtoniſhed at the ſubſtance of the new demand made to the underſigned; a demand relating to preliminary conditions which had already been rejected at the very commencement of the negociation, and from which the French plenipotentiaries had in effect departed, by a formal notification of the meaſures which the directory were in conſequence taking for the purpoſe of going to ſome arrangement with their allies.

5. That it is therefore only by conſenting to treat upon the baſis of the project, detailed with ſo much openneſs, which was preſented by the underſigned a few days after his arrival at Liſle, or by returning a contre-projet of a concilaitory nature, agreeably to the aſſurances which he had received ſo long ago, that it appears poſſible to continue a negociation which the plenipotentiaries have ſo ſtrongly aſſured him that the directory did not wiſh to break off, notwithſtanding the meaſures lately adopted with reſpect to him; a meaſure which the underſigned forbears to characteriſe, but which could not fail to produce in this country the impreſſion of a diſpoſition by no means pacific on the part of the directory,

The underſigned is directed to add, that his majeſty would be ſorry to ſee with real regret the certainty of the exiſtence of ſuch a diſpoſition, ſo little compatible with the ardent deſire with which he is animated to reſtore peace to the two nations; but that if, without having himſelf contributed to it on his part, he ſhould again find himſelf under the neceſſity of continuing the war, he will conduct himſelf upon every occaſion agreeably to the ſame principles, doing every thing which can depend upon him for the re-eſtabliſhment of peace, but perſiſting to defend with an unſhaken firmneſs, the dignity of his crown, and the intereſts of his people.

The miniſter pleni otentiary of his Britannic majeſty, requeſts the miniſters plenipotentiary of the French republic to accept the aſſurances of his high conſideration.

(Signed) MALMESBURY.

London, the 22d of Sept. 1797.

No 52. The miniſters plenipotentiary of the French republic, commiſſioned to treat of peace with England have received the note dated from London, which has been brought to them by an extraordinary meſſenger from lord Malmeſbury. They have the honour to anſwer to him, their note of the 29th Fructidor, to which they refer, offering the double aſſurance of the ſettled intention of the French government to continue the negociations for peace, and of its conſtant determination not to agree to any other conditions than ſuch as are compatible with the dignity of the French republic. A peace, of which the baſis ſhould be contrary to the engagements taken with its allies, would never ſatisfy the hopes of the nation. It is a point from which the Executive Directory has never departed, and upon which its ſentiments have never varied.

Lord Malmeſbury having formerly declared in his notes of the 15th and 24th July, and in the laſt inſtance in that of the 17th September, that he had not the powers neceſſary for reſtoring the Dutch and Spaniſh poſſeſſions occupied by the troops of his Britannic majeſty, the Directory has given a new proof of its openneſs and of its deſire to accelerate the concluſion of peace, in requiring lord Malmeſbury to return to his court for the purpoſe of obtaining the authority, without which he cannot conclude a meaſure rendered neceſſ..ry by the declaration of the miniſter plenipotentiary of his Britannic majeſty and upon which it is impoſſible to give a wrong impreſſion to any thinking and impartial mind.

The miniſters plenipotentiary of the French republic requeſt lord Malmeſbury to accept the aſſurances of their high conſideration.

TREILHARD,
BONNIER,
DERCHE.

Liſle 4th Vendemiaire, 5th year of the republic.

No. 53. The miniſters plenipotentiary of the French republic, charged to treat for peace with England, have the honour to inform lord Malmeſbury, that having ſent a copy of his laſt note to their government, the Executive Directory h s directed them to declare in its name, that it has never ceaſed to wiſh for peace; that it gave an unequivocal proof the ſentiments which animate it, when it ordered the miniſters plenipotentiary of the republic to require a categorical explanation as to the powers given by the Engliſh government to its miniſters plenipotentiary; that this demand had and could have, no other object but to bring the negociation to a ſpeedy and ſucceſsful iſſue.

That the order given to the p'enipotentiaries of the republic to remain at Liſle after the departure of lord Malmeſbury, is another proof that the Directory had deſired and foreſeen his return with powers that ſhould not be illuſory, and the limitation of which ſhould no longer be a pretext for delaying the concluſion of peace:

That ſuch are ſtill the hopes and intentions of the Executive Directory, which enjoins the miniſters plenipotentiary of the republic not to quit Liſle till the continued abſence of the negociator ſhall no longer leave any doubt of the intention of his Britannic majeſty to break off all negociation.

That conſequently the 25th Vendemiaire (16th of October old ſtyle) is the period fixed for the recall of the miniſters plenipotentiary of the French republic, ſuppoſing that at that time the miniſter plenipotentiary of his Britannic majeſty ſhall not have arrived at Liſle.

The Executive Directory will feel the greateſt regret that a reconciliation, already twice attempted, ſhould not be perfected: but its conſcience, and the whole of Europe, will bear it teſtimony that it is the Engliſh government alone that will have inflicted the ſcourge of war upon the two nations.

The miniſters plenipotentiary of the French republic intreat the miniſter plenipotentiary of his Britannic majeſty to accept the aſſurances of their high conſideration.

(Signed) TREILHARD,
BONNIER.

Liſle, 10th Vendemiaire, The Sec'ry of leg.
6th year of the French
republic, Oct. 1, 1797. DERCHE.

No. 54. The underſigned having laid before the king's miniſtry the note of the plenipotentiaries of the French republic, is directed to obſerve to them.

That it is only in conſequence of the formal and poſitive injunction of the directory that he quitted Liſle; that his powers were neither illuſory nor limitted; and that nothing was omitted on his part to accellerate the negociation, which has been only retarded by the delays of the directory, and which at this moment is only ſuſpended by its act.

With regard to the renewal of the conferences, the underſigned can only refer to his late note, where he has explained with frankneſs and preciſion the only means which remain for continuing the negociation; obſerving at the ſame time, that the king could no longer treat in an enemy's country, without being certain that the cuſtoms eſtabliſhed among all civilized nations, with regard to public miniſters, and eſpecially to thoſe charged to negociate for the re-eſtabliſhment of peace, would be reſpected for the future in the perſon of his plenipotentiary.

The miniſter plenipotentiary of his Britannic majeſty requeſts the miniſters plenipotentiary of the French republic to accept the aſſurance of his high conſideration.

(Signed) MALMESBURY.

London, 5th Oct. 1797.

Domeſtic Intelligence.

CONGRESS

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 10.

Mr. Clopton moved to add a member to the committee of enrolment in the place of Mr. Edmond who is abſent.

Mr. D. Foſter reported a bill for the relief of John Frank, which was read a firſt and ſecond time, and went through a committ e of the whole, was reported therefrom, and ordered to be engroſſed.

Col. Parker moved to refer the petition preſented at a late ſeſſion by Job Garthkill, an old ſoldier, to the committee of claims. Agreed.

Mr. M'Dowell aſked leave of abſence for Mr. Lyon for ten days. Granted.

Mr. Harper moved the appointment of a committee to enquire whether any alteration were neceſſary in the act regulating proceſſes iſſued out of the Supreme Court, and to allow compenſation to the officers ſerving the ſame; he did this under an impreſſion that the allowance made to marſhals was inadequate to their expences. Agreed to.

Mr. Otis moved to recommit the report on the petition of Stephen Higginſon to the committee of commerce and manufactures. Agreed.

Mr. Foſter moved to commit the report on the petition of Nathaniel Cutter to a committee of the whole on Friday. Agreed.

On motion of Mr. Wadſworth, the report on the petition of John Bagley, was poſtponed till Monday week.

Mr. D. Foſter preſented the petition of James M, Coy. an artilleriſt in the army of the United States, praying the payment of his wages, which had been paid to a perſon unauthoriſed to receive them, referred to the committe of the whole on the petition of Samuel Abbot and others.

Mr. Livingſton preſented a new bill for the relief of the refugees from the Britiſh provinces of Canada and Nova-Scotia, which was read and referred to a committee of the whole on Friday next.

Mr. Harper preſented an additional report on the ſubject of appropriations, containing a reſolution that there be appropriated on account the ſum of dollars towards defraying the expence of finiſhing the Frigates United States, Conſtitution and Conſtellation. ordered to a committee of the whole to morrow.

Mr. Matthews preſented ſeveral petitions from the inhabitants of Cecil county, State of Maryland and York and Lancaſter, in Pennſylvania praying an extenſion of the road through that diſtrict of country. Referred to the committee on the poſt-office and poſts roads.

Mr. M'Dowel gave notice that he ſhould to morrow call up his motion requiring the committee to report articles of impeachment againſt Wm. Blount.

The houſe went into a committee of the whole Mr Dent in the chair, on the bill regulating the mode of taking evidence in the caſe of conteſted elections, and after going through the ſame, they roſe and reported the bill with amendments; the bill was taken up in the houſe, the amendments agreed to, and the bill ordered to be engroſſed for a third reading to morrow.

Adjourned.

THURSDAY JANUARY 11.

Mr. Gregg preſented the petition of Adam Corp, a ſoldier in the late war, praying for a penſion.—Referred to the comittee of claims.

A report was received from the Secretary of the Treaſury, in purſuance of the reſolution of the houſe of the 5th inſt. calling upon him for an account of the execution of the Mint law. He ſtates that receipts and payments on account of government were made at the Bank of the United States; that monies received at a diſtance were paid in bills; that the Bank Directors had a common intereſt in all the ſpecie depoſited, but that they were always willing to co-operate in the wiſhes of the government, and would have at any time advanced a reaſonable quantity of foreign coin for the Mint; but in the years 1795 and 1796 the quantity of foreign coin other than Spaniſh, was very inconſiderable and if it had been otherwiſe the ſituation of the Treaſury at that time, would not admit of ſuffering very conſiderable ſums to lie at the Mint; but that ſince the proclamation of the Preſident of the United States was iſſued, the quantity of French crowns had very much increaſed at the banks, and that in future, according to the preſent regulations, there would be no doubt but the Mint would be ſupplied with a ſufficient quantity of bullion from theſe ſources—Referred to the committe of the whole to whom was referred the report on the ſubject of the Mint.

Mr. Tillinghaſt preſented a reſolution of the legiſlature of Rhode-Iland, directing the repreſentatives of congreſs from that ſtate, to uſe their effort to obtain a repeal of the Stamp Act, and to get paſſed an act to provide an uniform ſyſtem of weights and meaſures throughout the United States.

Mr. Goodrich preſented a petition from certain paper makers of Connecticut, praying for a higher duty to be laid on paper imported, as an encouragement to the manufacture of paper in this country.

Mr Harper moved that the unfiniſhed buſineſs ſhould be farther poſtponed to take up the report of the committee of ways and means, which was referred to a committee of the whole, propoſing a partial appropriation for the naval department; which being agteed to, the houſe reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole on that ſubject, Mr. Dent in the chair.

After ſome diſcuſſion the queſtion for the committee to riſe was put and carried 45 to 35

Mr. Livingſton propoſed the following:

"Reſolved, that a committee be appointed to enquire into the expenditures of the monies heretofore appropriated for the Naval Armament, and report their opinion thereon to the Houſe."

Both were ordered to lie on the table.

Adjourned.

FRIDAY JANUARY, 12.

Mr. Bayard preſented ſeveral petitions from the State of Deleware, againſt the changing the time of holding the courts, which were referred the ſame committee to which was referred to the meſſage from the Preſident on this ſubject.

Mr. Cochran called up the reſolution which he laid yeſterday upon the table for directing the committee of commerce and manufactures to enquire into the expediency of allowing a drawback on goods exported to Canada by way of the Lakes, which was agreed to and a committee appointed.

Mr. Macon, from the committee of the reviſal and unfiniſhed buſineſs, moved that that part of the report which related to the expiring of an act declaring the concurrence of Congreſs to the appointment of an health officer by the State of Maryland, he referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

Mr. Harriſon preſented a petition from a number of citizens and freeholders of the counties of Southamptons, Suſſex and Prince George, in Virginia praying a repeal of the ſtamp act, and for certain alterations in the law laying a duty on ſpirits and on ſtills.

Mr. Clopton, from the committee of enrolment, reported the following bills as duly enrolled, viz. the bill for the relief of the repreſentatives William Carmichael. that for making partial appropriation, for the ſervice of 1798 and that authorizing the payment of certain ſums of money to the daughters of the late Count de Graſſe.

The bill directing the ſecretary of war to place certain perſons on the penſion liſt, was read the third time and paſſed.

Mr. Evans propoſed a reſolution to the following effect:

"Reſolved, that all the letters and packets to or from the Attorney General of the United States, ſhall be conveyed, free of poſtage, under like reſtrictions with letters or packets paſſing to and from the other heads of department."

Agreed to be referred to the committee on poſt-offices and poſt-roads.

The amendment of the Senate to the authoriſing the payment of intereſt on a certificate due to Gen. Koſciuſko, was taken up. This amendment went to ſtrike out that part of the intereſt which had been directed by the General to be remitted from Amſterdam to Leipſic or Dreſden. After ſome diſcuſſion, this amendment was diſagreed to 46 to 41.

Mr. Dwight Foſter, from the committee of claims, made an unfavourable report on the petition of William Brown, a ſoldier, which was concurred in by the houſe.

Mr. Tillinghaſt gave notice, that on Monday, he ſhould bring forward a reſolution for the appointment of a committee to bring in a bill for the repeal of the law impoſing a duty upon ſtamped vellum, parchment and paper.—Adjourned till Monday.

MONDAY, JANUARY 15.

The bill from the Senate, to compenſate their doorkeeper and his aſſiſtant, was read the third time and paſſed.

The ſpeaker laid before the Houſe a communication from the Treaſury Department, incloſing the accounts of the treaſurer of the Receipts and expenditures of the United States, for the quarter ending on the 30th December laſt, which were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Dwight Foſter made an unfavourable report on the petition of Stephen Sayre, which was ordered to lie upon the table.

Mr. Tillinghaſt, agreeably to the notice he gave on Friday laſt, propoſed a reſolution for the adoption of the Houſe to the following effect:

"Reſolved, that a committee be appointed to bring in a bill for the purpoſe of repealing the act of Congreſs paſt the laſt ſeſſion, levying a duty on ſtamped vellum, parchment and paper."

Mr. Dent propoſed to poſtpone the further conſideration of the reſolution until to-morrow, when it could be referred to the ſame committee of the whole to whom were referred the report which the Chairman of committee of ways and means had ſaid he was prepared to make on this ſubject, and then both applications would come under conſideaation at the ſame time.

After ſome little converſation on the ſubject, which went chiefly to ſhew that as the petition from Virginia was to the ſame purpoſe with this reſolution, the report of the committee of ways and means upon it muſt be the ſame which would be made upon this reſolution if referred to them— his motion was carried.

A meſſage was received from the Preſident of the United States, informing the Houſe he had approved and ſigned an act for the relief of the repreſentatives of William Carmichael; to an act authoriſing the payment of certain ſums of money to the daughters of the late Count de Graſſe; to an act for the relief of North and Veſey, and to an act for making certain partial appropriations for the ſervices of the year 1798.

Mr. Haper from the committee of ways and means, made the report (which had been alluded to) on the petition of certain freeholders of Somerſet, Suſſex and Prince George, in Virginia, praying for a repeal of the Stamp Act The report ſtated, that in the opinion of the committee of ways and means, it would be inexpedient to repeal the ſaid act, that therefore the petitioners have leave to withdraw their petition. This report was referred to a committee of the whole, and made the order for Monday next.

Mr. Harper, from the ſame committee, to whom was referred the eſtimates neceſſary for the ſervice of the year 1798, reported a bill providing for the expences of the civil department of government for the year 1798 which was twice read, and referred to a committee of the whole for Wedneſday.

Mr. H. alſo reported, from the ſame committee, a bill providing for the means of intercourſe between the United States and foreign nations, which was committed for Thurſday.

Mr. Livingſton called up for conſideration and deciſion, the reſolution which he laid upon the table a few days ago, for the appointment of a committee of enquiry into the expenditure of the money which had been appropriated for the naval ſervice.

Mr. Venable wiſhed ſomething to be ſaid in this reſolution as to the time which had been conſumed in building the frigates, as well as to the expence incurred. He therefore moved to amend the reſolution, by adding, "alſo the cauſes which have produced the delay in finiſhing the ſame."

After ſome diſcuſſion this motion was agreed to without a diviſion.

A new petition was preſented from Anna Welſh.

On motion of Mr. Williams, the houſe reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole, on the bill for the relief of the refuges from Canada and Nova Scotia The bill underwent ſeveral amendments, the chief of which was the ſtriking out the clauſe which provided for all perſons, whether male or female who were 14 years of age when they emigrated, and ſubſtituting in its place, "all heads of families, and other male perſons above the age of 21 years," and "all perſons who were members of families when they came into the United States, but who afterwards entered into their ſervice." The quantity of land apportioned to the firſt claſs of perſons, viz. thoſe who loſt and ſuffer moſt, was not to exceed 2000 acres: to thoſe of the laſt claſs 300 acres. The bill was finally agreed to, and paſſed to a third reading, which it is to have to-morrow.

A meſſage was received from the Senate, informing the houſe that they had paſſed the bill for the relief of John Frank, and that they inſiſted upon their amendment to the bill for paying the intereſt due to General Koſciuſko

The Houſe took up the laſt bill, and inſiſting upon their diſagreement to the Senate's amendment, a committee of conference was appointed.

Adjourned.

NEWBURYPORT, *JAN.* 9.

At Salem. a few days ſince, Mr. Caleb Dodge, aged 28, diſtiller, put a period to his exiſtence in the following ſingular manner: Having had a ciſtern filled with hot water, he tied a large kettle to one of his thighs, and then plunged himſelf into the ciſtern. The jury attribute the event to inſanity Mr. Dodge was a man of excellent character, and of moſt reſpectable connexions in Salem.

BENNINGTON, *JAN.* 9.

The minds of the people are conſiderably agitated lately with reſpect to the ſtamp act. In ſome towns in the north eaſt corner of New York it is ſaid, liberty poles have been erected with the inſcription *Liberty or death, no ſtamp act duties.* In Wallingford, in this ſtate, the other day, a pole was erected, near Ives's tavern, when many ſevere things were ſaid, reſpecting the Preſident, congreſs, &c. Some citizens remonſtrated againſt the proceedings, in conſequence of which many high words paſt, with threats, but no killing, wounding, or fighting, as has been reported. A while after a number of gentlemen aſſembled at Thompſon's, at the ſouth end of Wallingford and by ſome means procured the pole to be cut down, and brought to them, which they burnt, and ſcattered the aſhes to the wind. This you may rely upon it, is a true account of the riſe, progreſs, and termination of the Wallingford broil.—It is ſaid that liberty poles, as they are termed, are raiſed in Salem, in the ſtate of New-York, and that Mr. Williams, their repreſentative in Congreſs has been privately and publicly inſulted, on account of the part he took in the buſineſs of originating the ſtamp act, &c. but for the authenticity of the reports I cannot anſwer.

TROY, *JAN.* 9.

A villainous attempt was made, on Sunday night laſt, to fire the houſe of Mr. James Beets, of this town. Mr. Beets was fortunately awakened by the ſmoke before it had attained any great height. It appears the fire was communicated through the clapboards (which were pryed off) into a cloſet, containing Mr. Beet's books and papers, which were conſiderably damaged. Had the attempt not been fruſtrated, the deſtruction of a great part of the town muſt have been the inevitable conſequence.—

CHARLESTON, *DEC.* 28.

A letter received on Monday, from Savannah, brings the death of capt. Jeremiah Dickinſon, maſter of the ſchooner Neptune, of this port, in the Savannah trade. On Thurſday laſt he left Savannah in his boat, in which were Mr. Thomas M'Call, a Mr. Terrien, a French gentleman, and three of captain Dickinſon's negroes, to go on board of his veſſel lying at Cockſpur Iſland; on their way down, with a ſail hoiſted, about five miles below Savannah, a ſudden flaw of wind ſtruck the boat and overſet it. Captain Dickinſon, who ſwam well, got to the ſhore, when, ſeeing the danger the reſt were in, he returned and ſaved Mr. M'Call by dragging him to the ſhore. Mr. Terrien was never ſeen to riſe. He then, after ſtripping off his coat and boots, with great humanity, made an attempt to ſave the negroes, but after getting hold of one of their hats he returned to ſhore, but the bank being ſteep his feet ſlipped, and it is ſuppoſed from the fatigue he had ſuffered, and the extreme cold he experienced, he could no longer exert himſelf ſufficiently to regain the ſhore, as he then periſhed in the water. One of the negroes got to the ſhore and ſurvives; the other two were drowned. Capt Dickinſon's body was carried up to Savannah and buried on Saturday laſt. Thus, in the benevolent act of endeavoring to reſcue from death his ſuffering fellow mortals, was captain

Dickinſon deprived of his life; his premature death will long be lamented by his family and relatives, and his country will ſenſibly feel the loſs of a worthy citizen.

FOR THE TIME PIECE.

Meſſ. Freneau & Davis,

For the improvement of the *Gentlemen of the Bar*, and all thoſe who are deſirous of acquiring a good ſtyle, and an elegant diction, I wiſh you to inſert in your paper the following

SPECIMEN OF MODERN ELOQUENCE,

being part of a Speech lately delivered in a Public Aſſembly, by the *Demoſthenes* of New England:—

MAUGRE that I am not indoctrinated in the turgid and ſcholaſtic phraſeology and magniloquence of thoſe bibliothical *literati*, who have prolocuted in the preſent momentous diſcuſſion, nor verſed in that efforeſcent decorated verboſity and rhetorical brilliance wherewith they have illumined and beſpangled their fallacious and *ſquabnoxious* ratiocinations, yet I aſcend with humillimous affiance, of being amply potential in my own vernacular, maternal and *ſubtenocetary* dialect, totally to pulverize and annihilate thoſe illuſory, erratic and ſophiſticated argumentations wherewith my tergiverſating antagoniſts have infructuouſly impriſed to obfuſcate and paralogize the luminous radiency of truth; and by ſtratagemical twiſtifications and *torſeurs*, to inveigle and incarcerate the ſublimity of your *electoral* intelligentials.

But uninitiated as I may be in their *Miltonic* and *Ciceronian* mode of elocution, I may adventure to aſſeverate, without hazarding the imputation of fa idious glorification, that through an innumerous and reiterated revolution of *Luſtrums*, I have had an auſpicious opportunity of being radically eruditec during our preſidentially *egal* gubernation, in the variegated uſes of *parliamentary* procedures; and that in point of mode and form, I deign not to reſign the legiſlatory laurel to any human eſſence or exiſtence either in this terraqueous globe, or throughout the whole illimitable indeterminable immenſity of ſpace. But without farther proem, prelude or preligomenon, I expedite to my machinated prepoſitum: and humbly opine, and have profoundly revolved it in my moſt internal cogitations that the perſonage who ought to be elevated to the efficial dignity now in conteſtation, eſpecially at this perilous epocha of *martial perturbation* and turbulence whilſt our auditory nerves are diurnally vulnerated with the terrific and horrendous clangour of *war*, behoveth to be *criterionally* and *categorically* bellicoſe and bellipotent, and the legitimate unadulterate emanation of the connubial cupidinous conjunction copulative of *Mars* and *Bellona*.

He ought, by nature's plaſtic digits, to be fabricated of ſuch ignited and inflammable corpuſcels, as to explode ſmoke and ſulphur like the ignivomous, mountainous excreſcence of *Sicily*; and to be endowed with the capability of reſpiring amidſt enveloping volumes of fuliginous atoms, like the ſooty *Mulciber*, when with thunderous hammer and auxiliary Cyclopſes, he imparts direful concuſſion to tremulous, reverberating *Ætna*.

He ought, at the moment of the cannon's *ſignal* roar, to ſuperadd velocity to his corporeal pelaſtals, to grap with the celerity of elemental electricity, his ponderous *toledo*, of keener edge than the *Noric* blade; to mount his ready capariſoned equeſtrian *qua truped*, of *Theſſalian* breed, or the lineal progeny of the pugnatious *Bucephalus*; and ruſhing, fulguration-like, among the recoiling foe, cry, *havoc, and let looſe the dogs of war*. He ſhould then, with remeating ſtrides, return like armipotent David (blooming chieftan of high renown in ſacred page) with the diſſevered, decollated capital apartment of the animal ſtructure of his opponent, *Anglican* Goliah; and bearing in his hand, or upon longitudinal pole, diſplayed aloft in ambient æther, the enſanguined *ſpoliaopima* trophy to his jubilant and exulting legions.

I will not defatigate this eximinous auditory with irkſome prolixity, but alacriouſly ſubmit my *oſtraciſmal* or *oral* ſuffrage to your ſuperiorly ſapient, and perſpicatious ſapient, and perſpicatious rumination, and your illuminated and unparalled intellectuals.

OBSERVATOR.

Boſton, 12th Jan. 1798.

The Time Piece.

NEW YORK, JANUARY 19.

Our readers are now in poſſeſſion of the documents relative to the late negociation at Liſle, between the French republic and Great Britain. As they form a compleat hiſtory of that tranſaction we have deemed them of ſufficient importance, to omit many articles of amuſement, to make room for them. Every reader will make his own comments on theſe papers.

A gentleman who arrived at Philadelphia, on Saturday laſt, from Hog Iſland (Capes of Virginia) informs, that on the morning of the 27th ult. the Hunter ſloop of war, captain Tudor Tucker, was caſt away off that place: five of the crew periſhed.

Mullhauſen, near the frontier of Switzerland, is ſaid to be the place fixed upon for negociating a peace with the Empire. Meanwhile Buonaparte has ſent general Deſaix to Munich to inform the elector of Bavaria, that unleſs he immediately makes good the payment of ſome millions impoſed upon him, as the price of exempting his territory from the late horrors, he cannot be included in the peace of the Empire.

Accounts from Berlin, of the date of October 29, ſtate that the king of Pruſſia has had a moſt ſurpriſing recovery, and that early on the proceeding day he had given an extraordinary audience to count Panin, the Ruſſian envoy at Berlin. It is generally believed that the courts of Ruſſia and Pruſſia will enter in to a nearer alliance, and that their efforts at the approaching congreſs for the peace of the empire will be grounded upon mutual co operation.

An Eaſt India paper ſays, Mr. Van Scheulier, the late governor of Madura, on account of perſonal infirmities, ſome time in the early part of laſt year, retired to Point de Galle with his wife and family, taking with him, according to general report, property to a conſiderable amount. A Malay, born under his roof, and reared by his bounty, was urged by the hope of poſſeſſing his maſter's wealth, to attempt his murder. Accordingly, on the morning of the 18th of June, Mr and Mrs. Scheulier, being then aſleep, he entered their chamber, and with a poiſoned weapon ſtabbed his maſter on the right ſide in the direction of a large blood veſſel, and as he thought of ſufficient depth to occaſion his death. Mr. Scheulier, being in a very infirm ſtate of health, and not being able to make any reſiſtance when he awoke by the pain of the wound inflicted on him, lay almoſt lifeleſs from the effuſion of blood and the effects of fear.—The Malay, conceiving he had diſpatched him, went to the other ſide of the bed to Mrs. Scheulier, who, though awakened by her huſband's groans, was reſtrained by terror, from calling for help; the ruffian approached her; ſhe was ſix months gone with child, and with a creeſe (a long dagger, the edges of which backed or broken ſomething like a ſaw) he ſtabbed her on both ſides in the groin, and nearly in the courſe of the femoral arteries; he then cut her moſt brutally acroſs the wriſts, no doubt under the idea of dividing the arteries, and laſtly made an attempt to cut her throat; her ſtruggles, however, prevented him, and ſtruck the inſtrument from his hand, but not before he had cut her lower jaw and mangled her face in a ſhocking manner. He then plundered the houſe and effected his eſcape

Mrs. Scheulier alarmed the family, and the aſſiſtance of the ſurgeons of the firſt European regiment and of the 9th battalion was immediately obtained, and by appropriate application it was hoped that three lives would be preſerved; on the 8th of Aug. however, Mr. Van Scheulier, having languiſhed in extreme torture, died, and that event having been incautiouſly announced to Mrs. Scheulier ſhe miſcarried, and a few hours after died, leaving behind her ſix young children.

A St. Vincent paper of the 18th inſt. contains an account of an unfortunate fracas betteen Lord Camelsford, commander of his majeſty's ſhip Favorite, and ſome of the people of Barbadoes, occaſioned by the impreſſing of ſome ſeamen, amongſt whom were two apprentices which their maſter demanded. In this melancholy affair a ſeaman was killed, and a Mr, Chaſe, dangerouſly wounded. The Coroner's inqueſt ſat on the body of the ſailor, and from the evidence adduced, found his lordſhip Guilty of murder.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Many communications are in our poſſeſſion, ſome of which will undoubtedly be thrown under the table. We are very happy to recognize the *hand writing* of an *old* correſpondent.

Z. is received; as we are not in poſſeſſion of the whole of the author's *plan*, we cannot determine on its merits untill we have the *continuation*.

The Advertiſement Extraordinary contains ſeveral very indelicate remarks "*which modeſty prevents us from expreſſing in this public manner.*"

The Obſerver is replete with perſonalities, falſehood and ſlander:—When the "*Time Piece*" arrives at ſo low an ebb as to become the vehicle of ſuch abuſe againſt the patriots and friends of our country, it will ceaſe its publication, under the direction of the preſent Proprietors. If the author is a ſubſcriber, we wiſh him to eraſe his name from our liſt; we are not deſirous of the patronage of ſuch characters—We would recommend him to ſend his manuſcript to "*the ſeat of government.*"—It is the *ſeat* of *abuſe*.

MARRIED,

On Saturday evening laſt, by the Rev. Dr. Foſter, Mr. NICHOLAS BROWER, of *Fiſhkill*, to the amiable Miſs RUTH PRINCE, of this city.

Muſeam Artificial Fire-Works,

To continue Three Weeks.

ON Monday, Wedneſday and Friday Evenings, for three weeks ſucceſſively, a diſplay of Artificial Fire-Works, conſiſting of ſix different ſubjects, will be ſhewn on each evening, and the ſubjects will be varied every evening. Theſe kinds of Fire-Works will be deemed very curious and brilliant; the fire appears to be moveable of different colours, and is effected without powder, ſmoke, ſmell, or report.

WAX-WORK,

In addition to the former Wax-Work, ſix very beautiful and really elegant Wax-Ladies have been added; one of which is eſteemed a good likeneſs of a beautiful Actreſs on the New-York ſtage; another is eſteemed a good likeneſs of a very handſome young Quakereſs of this city. All of theſe ladies open and ſhut their eyes like living perſons, to the aſtoniſhment of the beholders. Theſe Wax-Works will give pleaſure to all who ſee them, on account of their excellence in workmanſhip; their dreſſes for richneſs, novelty and neatneſs, will afford patterns for the ladies of this city; the dreſs were deſigned and made by a lady of judgment in this city. A number of other fine ſpecimens of Wax-Work, as a large Bull Frog, Fiſhes, Fruits, Snakes, &c. &c.

ELECTRICITY.

On the evenings of opening the Muſeum, ſome very grand experiments will be made by a very powerful Electric Machine, as the diſcharging a cannon by the electric ſpark in a diſtant part of the Muſeum; the experiment of ringing the bells, the phanomenon of thunder and lightning, the compound and ſimple flies, which is very remarkable, the ſerpentine phenomenon, &c. &c.

CURIOSITIES.

There has lately, a number of very curious and valuable additions been made to the Muſeum, as a model, about ſeven feet in length, of the Ville de Paris, a French three decked man of war, of 120 guns, compleatly rigged and finiſhed, even to her men, and all her ſails ſpread—this is a great curioſity; an Automaton drummer, a little boy who beats ſix different airs as natural as life, and moves his head, as if looking at thoſe who admire him; a very charming chime of 12 bells, (and my ſon, a youth of 9 years of age, will beat ſeveral perfect tunes, which he has learnt from his own ingenuity without being taught—this is a rare phanomenon.) Many other valuable curioſities have lately been made to the Muſeum. It has improved within the laſt 3 months to the aſtoniſhment of all who viſit it. The Concert Clock and Automaton Figure are kept in a ſeparate room; the Bird-Cage has lately been added, and is perhaps the moſt perfect imitator of life that the eye ever ſaw.

Admittance to the Muſeum Two Shillings, and the Concert Clock and Bird-Cage Two Shillings more.

The Muſeum will be regularly opened and illuminated every Monday, Wedneſday, and Friday Evenings in each week, (and no other evenings,) and every day. G. BAKER, Proprietor.

Jan. 19. 1aw 3w.

PROPOSALS,

For Printing by Subſcription,

A COLLECTION OF ESSAYS,

Proſe and Poetical.

By MARGARETTA V. FAUGERES.

CONDITIONS.

1. IT ſhall be printed on good paper, with a handſome type, ſimilar to that of the former volume, and ornamented with an engraving.

2. IT will contain about 300 pages, and delivered to ſubſcribers at *ſix ſhillings* ſtitched, or neatly bound and lettered at *one dollar*.

3. IT will be put to preſs as ſoon as a ſufficient number of ſubſcribers are obtained to defray the expences of printing.

TO thoſe who have read the works of Mrs. FAUGERES annexed to the writings of her mother Mrs. BLEECKER, not long ſince publiſhed, no recommendation is neceſſary: Thoſe who admire, and wiſh to encourage original and correct American genius, may expect ample gratification from the peruſal of this collection.

The contents of this volume, as well as of the former, being miſcellaneous and entirely unconnected, it may be bound as a ſeparate book, or as a ſecond volume of the works of Mrs. Bleecker and Mrs. Faugeres. [The Publiſher.

☞ Subſcriptions will be received by T. KIRK, No. 112 Chatham ſtreet; at the READING ROOM, in Water ſtreet, and at the different Bookſtores in this city.

Ten Dollars Reward,

IS offered for the apprehending of THOMAS RYNE, of the Corps of Artilleriſts and Engineers, who deſerted from the Rendezvous on Ellis's Iſland. He is a native of Ireland, about thirty years of age, five feet ſix inches and a half high, of a dark complexion, ſlovenly habit, and indolent deportment, has ſhort-dark hair and blue eyes.

D. HALE.
Lieut. in ſaid Corps.

January 3d. tf.

Selected Poetry.

VERSES,

WRITTEN SOME TIME AFTER THOSE "TO AN EARLY VIOLET," WHICH APPEARED IN OUR LAST, BY THE SAME AUTHOR.

I WISH I was where Anna lies;
For I am sick of ling'ring here;
And ev'ry hour Affection cries—
"Go, and partake her humble Bier."

I wish I could! for, when she died,
I lost my all; and life has prov'd,
Since that sad hour, a dreary void—
A waste unlovely, and unlov'd!

But who, when I am turn'd to clay,
Shall duly to her Grave repair,
And pluck the ragged Moss away,
And Weeds that have 'no business there?"

And who with pious hand shall bring
The flow'rs she cherish'd (Snow-drops cold,)
And Violets that unheeded spring,
To scatter o'er her hallow'd Mould?

And who, while Mem'ry loves to dwell
Upon her Name for ever dear,
Shall feel his Heart with passion swell—
And pour the bitter, bitter Tear?

I did it; and, would Fate allow,
Should visit still—should still deplore:
But, Health and Strength have left me now—
And I, alas, can weep no more!

Take, then, sweet Maid, this simple Strain,
The last I offer at thy shrine:
Thy Grave must then undeck'd remain—
And all thy Mem'ry fade with mine!

And can thy soft persuasive Look,
Thy Voice that might with music vie,
Thy Air that ev'ry gazer took,
Thy matchless "eloquence of Eye,"

Thy Spirits, frolicsome as good,
Thy Courage by no ills dismay'd,
Thy Patience by no wrongs subdued,
Thy gay Good-humour—can that "fade?"

Perhaps—but sorrow dims my eye:
Cold Turf, which I no more must view—
Dear Name, which I no more must sigh—
A long, a last, a sad Adieu!

ANECDOTES.

A GENTLEMAN sat down to write a [illegible] and began with "Know, one woman by these Presents"—"You are wrong," says a by stander, "it ought to be Know all men." "Very well," answered the other, "If one woman knows it all men will of course."

THE pride with which the nobility of France were accustomed to treat the plebeian race is well known: of this the following is a pleasant instance. The count de Lauzaguais was one morning going in an undress hackney coach; which was stopped in a narrow passage by the superd carriage of monsr. de B——, Intendant of province.—The wife of the Intendant, who was with him was uncommonly ugly. "Pull back!" cried Monsieur de B——, haughtily, to the hackney coachman. "Stand still!" answered the Count, proudly. The Intendant hearing this saw his mistake, apologised and pleaded that he had not seen the Count. "What of that?" replied the antagonist. "Who are you, that you should assume so pompous a tone to the meanest individual?" The wife of the Intendant, shocked at such an insult, could not help remarking that this was not the politeness she should have expected from a man of quality; and put her head out of the coach as she spoke. "I beg your pardon, Madam;" said the Count, "had you but *spewn your face*, the coachman, the horses, I, and the coach itself, would certainly have drawn back by instinct."

PROPERTY FOR SALE & TO LET.

THE Subscriber has for Sale, and to Let, and Lease, the following property, viz.—One large two story house to be let, at Corlaer's hook, pleasantly situated, with a large yard and a pump of excellent water. It has every conveniency for the accommodation of a family.—Also at Corlaer's Hook, to let, a small house, with a large lot for a garden, and good water near the door.—A large red store, on the wharf at Corlaer's hook, roomy and well calculated for storing the cargoes of ships, or any other property.—A large Coopers shop in the same neighbourhood, with a fire place; together with several hundred feet of ground, fronting on the river.

The Subscriber has also a number of lots to lease or let, of ground formerly belonging to Alderman Bayard, adjacent to this city.—He will likewise dispose of, at very low rates, for cash, or in exchange for other property, the remains of a store of DRY GOODS, including almost every article in that line—For further particulars, enquire of.

THOMAS GARDNER.

May 29. No. 212, William-street. tf.

FOR SALE.
AT H. CARITAT's
CIRCULATING LIBRARY,
Pearl street, No. 93.
And just received by the Fabius from Havre,

FRENCH BOOKS on Metaphysics, Politics, Agriculture, and of elegant and entertaining Literature, with two copies only of a new celebrated work on the Origin of all Religious Worship, in 12 vols. 8vo. and a book of plates, of 4 vols. 4to. by Dupuis, of the former Royal Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres, who has employed 20 years of his life in writing it. Also elegant prints, coloured and plain, relative to history, and various other subjects.

H. CARITAT likewise informs the public that since his Catalogue is come out, he has added about 350 English and 100 French volumes to his library, a catalogue of which will be found there in writing.

N. B. Fifty sets at least of the new Novels which appeared in 1796 and 97, make part of his collection, besides new plays. A large number of the latest publications, are also expected every day. Among those just received, are the Annual Register for 1796; Zimmerman on National Pride; and Bisett's Sketches of Democracy. Nov. 6. 3tw

Soon as a sufficient number of Subscribers can be procured, will be published
AN EPIC POEM,
IN TWELVE BOOKS,
ENTITLED
THE COLUMBIAD;
CONTAINING.

A HISTORY of America, from its earliest settlement to the acknowledgment of her Independence, with the principal battles, sieges, &c. which led to that event. The author has procured notes illustrating historic and geographic difficulties, from men of the first ability in the union; & means, if the profits will permit, to prefix an elegant Copperplate to each book. The whole work will be published in *Twelve Numbers*, each of which will be delivered for 4s.

It will be printed on the finest paper, illustrated by the most learned Annotations, and embellished by the best plates, which can be procured.

Subscriptions will be taken in at the Offices of the Minerva Argus, and Time-Piece, New-York; Aurora, and M. Carey's book-store, Philadelphia; and at the Chronicle and Mercury offices, Boston; and all the other Book-stores and Printing-offices on the continent.

October 9th, —tf 1w

HATS.

PETER VANDER HOFF JUN. HATTER
No. 49, Water-Street, New-York, near Coenties Slip.

INFORMS his friends and customers that he manufactures, and has constantly in readiness for sale upon the lowest terms,
MENS & BOYS AMERICAN HATS.
OF every quality—*Also*, Ladies and childrens English imported Hats, to be sold by the single hat, dozen, or larger quantity as may best suit the purchaser.—A generous allowance will be made to those who purchase by the quantity, to sell again.
April, 26. tf

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.

A General assortment of seeds for sale by the subscriber, at Brooklyn, viz. Beans, peas, cabbage, carrot, beet, parsnip, endive, cellary, persely, radish, turnip, lettice, and onion seeds.
JOHN HASTINGS,
Gardener, opposite to the methodist church, Brooklyn, where may likewise be had, fruit and forest trees.
Orders left at the office of the Time Piece will be attended to.
Sept 15. tf

For Sale.

A LOT of Ground, twenty five feet front, by one hundred in depth, situate in Murray street, opposite the College. For further particulars, enquire of the subscriber, adjoining the premises,
JOHN S. HUNN.

JOHN S. HUNN,
NOTARY PUBLIC AND CONVEYANCER;
No. 51 Murray-Street, opposite the College.

BEGS leave to inform his friends in this City, and the Public in general, that he continues to draw every kind of Instrument in the Conveyancing line with neatness and precision, and on the most reasonable terms. From a long practice and attention to the conveyancing business, he has the flattering Expectation of rendering general satisfaction.—He also copies, reduces, enlarges, and ornaments MAPS and DRAFTS of Houses, Buildingsds, Lands, either from Original Plans, Maps, Fieldbooks, or Deeas, or from description; and in such a manner and at such prices as he trusts, will meet the approbation of those who are pleased to employ him. March 29.

JUST RECEIVED BY
WARNER & SCHUYLER,
No. 70, MAIDEN LANE:

Gold and Silver Watches of almost every description;	Main Springs;
Gold Chains, Seals, and Gilt, and Steel Watch Chains, Seals and Keys;	Dial Plates;
	Inside Chains;
	Glasses of all sizes,
	And a variety of Clocks.

November 24. 3taw. 1m.

WHEREAS JOHN ROOSEVELT, of the city of New York, gentleman, being indebted to the subscriber, John Post, by bond bearing date the fourteenth day of February, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, in the penal sum of six hundred and seventy-two pounds, current money of the State of New York, conditioned for the payment of three hundred and thirty-six pounds, with lawful interest, in manner, and at the time therein mentioned. The said John Roosevelt did by indenture, bearing date the same day and year aforesaid, to secure the payment thereof, mortgage to the said John Post, all that certain lot of ground and premises, situate, lying and being in the fifth ward in the city of New-York, on the east side of James street, bounded north by the ground of Mr. Tenike; east in the rear by the ground belonging to the said John Roosevelt; on the south by the ground of Mr. James Cromline; and on the west by the said James Street, it being No 66. in said street, containing in breadth, in front and rear, twenty five feet, and in length on each side, one hundred feet, more or less, together with all and singular the premises with the appurtenances, to the same, belonging or in any way appertaining—AND WHEREAS the condition of the said bond, not having been performed, Notice is therefore hereby given to all whom it may concern, that by virtue of a power contained in the said mortgage, and pursuant to the act in such case made and provided, the said above described premises will be sold at the Tontine Coffee House, in the city of New-York, the fifth day of March next at 12 o'clock in the forenoon of that day. Dated this 30th day of August, 1797.

Fr. 1aw. 6m. JOHN POST.

BY order of the honorable Robert R. Livingston Esq. Chancellor of the state of New-York, notice is hereby given to all the creditors of John Cotton, an insolvent debtor, that they shew cause, if any they have, before the said Chancellor, at his chambers situate in the city of New-York, on Tuesday the sixth day of February next, why an assignment of the said John Cotton's estate should not be made, and the said John Cotton be discharged agreeable to an act of the legislature of the state of New York entitled "an act for giving relief in cases of insolvency," passed 21st March 1788. Dated 18th Dec. 1797. JOHN COTTON.

John Utt and Lawrence Corven, two of the petitioning creditors, Dec. 22.

Fr. 1a. w. 6w. Corns. Bogert, Atty.

FOUND,
In one of the docks of the North River,
A SILVER WATCH;
The owner of which may hear of it, by applying at this office, or at No. 70. Maiden Lane, of
WARNER & SCHUYLER
January 3. tf.

BOARDING & LODGING.

BOARDING and Lodging may be had at No. 22 Cedar street, on reasonable terms, by the week, month, or any longer period. Enquire as above. 12w.
December 11. tf.

FOR SALE,
At No. 91, Pearl street, near the Old Slip.

TWO STOUT handsome English Hair Trunks of different sizes from three to four feet long,
December 15. tf.

NOTICE.

ALL persons who have any demands against the estate of Josiah G. Pierson deceased, or the firm of Josiah G. Pierson and Brothers, are requested to bring them in, properly attested, to either of the subscribers; and all those who are indebted to the said Josiah G. Pierson, deceased, or the firm of Josiah G. Pierson and Brothers, aforesaid, are desired to make payment to the said subscribers without delay, to prevent trouble.

ISAAC PIERSON,
WILLIAM BOYD,
JOHN MERSEREAU, } Executors.

N. B. The friends of the deceased, and the public are respectfully informed that the business at the factory and store will still be continued as usual, under the firm of Josiah G. Pierson and Brothers; where all orders shall be punctually attended to.
December 29th. 3tw. 3m.

FOR SALE,

By William Hillyer, in South-street,
1000 Sides Soal Leather;
100 Barrels Superfine Flour;
70 ditto kiln-dryed Indian Meal;
14 Pipes best Holland Gin;
40 Firkins Butter, &c. &c.
And GROCERIES, as usual.
November 17. 3tw. 6w.

FOUND,

NEAR the North River a little above the Battery a TRUNK contents unknown. The owner may have it by proving property. Enquire of James Fitz Patrick corner of Moore and Water-street.
January 3d. tf.